

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 32

## Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 230 Rua do  
Ovidio, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY,  
Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evorista da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hainard.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cajuete  
English service: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching  
at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m.; preaching  
7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.  
J. W. TARBOW, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,  
a.m., Sundays, and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cajuete, No. 122.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,  
and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock  
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues No. 6.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Joaquina. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock,  
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 10 a.m.  
OPEN ACADEMY.—No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service  
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Salaries free and  
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of money,  
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above  
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.  
79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at  
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are  
currently solicited. Communications should be addressed  
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa de Correio, 75.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua do  
Sacerdote Vegetarian Office: 87, Rua do Hospital from  
12 to 3 p.m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.  
Office: No. 99, Rua de Marquês, No. 99, from 11:30 p.m. and  
4 to 10:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, No. 18,  
Botafogo.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train  
leaves Rio at 5 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:30, Entre  
Rios 8:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 9:50 a.m. São Paulo train  
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira  
at 9:15 a.m. From Barra to São Paulo must change at 12:30 p.m.  
From where passengers for S. Paulo must change at 12:30 p.m.  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:00 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo  
at 11:42. Desmorvado train leaves Itaboraí at 5:15  
a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p.m. Porto Novo  
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio  
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.  
Lunited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:25 and Matãozinho (terminus)  
at 1:30 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at  
3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 5:05. Desmorvado  
train leaves Matãozinho at 5:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50  
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15 and  
5:10 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:25 p.m. second  
and third to Barra, arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:15 p.m. and  
third to Barra arriving at 7:30. Desmorvado train leaves Barra  
at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 9:17 and Rio at 5:20 p.m.  
and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and  
11:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50  
p.m.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Desmorvado  
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 p.m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25  
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p.m. Desmorvado train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Coelho (1 hour  
per train) from Cantagallo 1:05. Santa train leaves  
at Cantagallo 3:10 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at 5:15 a.m., arriving at  
Niterói 5:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion  
train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at  
5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat  
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, and  
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.  
and 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave  
Trapiçá Mauá at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. on Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, leave Petropolis at 7:30 a.m.  
week days, and 4 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 7:00 a.m.; downward (from Petropolis) 3:30  
p.m., week days only.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos  
Oliveiros, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passaio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do  
Ovidio.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Hotels.

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Leaving: {Cosme Vello 6:30 8:30 2 5:30  
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Excellent table.  
10 round trip tickets 10000; monthly ticket 20000.

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Telephone No. 2019.

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21.

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Letters to be addressed to Messrs. Craschley & Co. Rio do  
Ovidio N.º 67, where information can be given.

31-36.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement counts will be received by

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154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1888.

THE elections in the United States on the 6th instant resulted in the choice of the republican candidates for President and Vice-President, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton—and in the return of a small majority of republicans to the House of Representatives. This places the executive and legislative branches of the government once more in the hands of the republican party, but with so narrow a majority that any abuse of power will easily reverse matters at the next election. The issues involved in this election have been exceptionally important and are of world-wide importance, for they largely affect the commerce of many countries. The result for the time being indicates that the people of the United States are not yet willing to be as liberal in commerce as they are in politics, and that they are not yet ready to open their doors for an unrestricted, or slightly restricted, trade with other countries. The effect will be that while foreigners are excluded in great measure from American markets, the Americans will in turn be excluded from foreign markets, both conditions being alike hurtful and restrictive. We do not believe, however, that the republicans of the United States will carry their ideas of high protection to the extreme indicated in the recent canvass. Such a policy would put the United States on a par with China, and would eventually lead to serious disaster. Outside markets are a necessity to American producers and manufacturers, and these markets can be secured only through honest reciprocity in trade. The outside world is not going to help support striking, improvident laborers in the United States at the expense of their own working populations; they will trade product for product, or they will not trade at all. The problem is so simple, however—when not complicated by a political canvass—that we do not believe that the American people will submit to any further restrictions, nor to much further delay in modifying the oppressive restraints now imposed upon their foreign trade. One immediate result, however, may be anticipated, that of granting subsidies to American steamship lines. This ought to result in an extension of the service between Brazil and the United States, and possibly in the opening of a new line to the Argentine Republic. It may look inconsistent to subsidize steamship companies for carrying on a prohibited business, but in this case good results may confidently be expected in spite of the inconsistency. The Americans are merely playing the part of the coquettish girl who puts up her hand to ward off a very much desired kiss.

THE shipment of so large sum in gold as £50,000 to S. Paulo in one day, which occurred a few days since, has naturally excited considerable attention. It is of course on account of the recent provincial loan, but the question arises, what is São Paulo to do with gold? It is an expensive article to transport, and even when received the province has no use for it whatever. As far as we are informed, São Paulo has no gold obligations to meet, English sovereigns are not a medium of circulation in the country, and an interior town has no use for them in foreign exchanges. The province needs simply current money to meet current obligations—and nothing more. The shipment of 50,000 sovereigns to São Paulo would therefore seem an expensive and useless piece of ostentation, unless, as we have heard it suggested, a demand has sprung up among the recently arrived colonists for gold. If no such demand exists, then the provincial treasury must exchange its English gold for Brazilian paper at the banks, and the banks will at once send the gold down to Rio or Santos for reshipment to Europe, the province having in reality to pay railway charges both ways on money it can not use. If, however, the suggestion is well founded as to the inquiry for gold among colonists, then it is time for Brazilian financiers to take that world-old institution—the “stocking bank”—into serious consideration. If colonists are beginning to hoard their savings and are asking for gold instead of hoarding Brazilian currency, the logical conclusion must be that they are considering and planning a departure from Brazil as soon as their fortunes will permit. They have no need of English sovereigns for the purchase of land, or for purposes of deposit in savings banks; they can have no other use for it except as a money of unchanging value which they can use themselves on their return home. Perhaps some of them may intend to send for friends, but in this case a draft rather than the gold would be sent. Whatever may be their intentions, however, the fact remains that the new laboring element is hoarding its savings, not in banks, but in the homely stockings. The rapid disappearance of the silver now being coined is another indication of this state of affairs. We do not find fault with this kind of conduct, for it is an indication of thrift which is to be encouraged; but at the same time it is not altogether a favoring condition for the future of Brazil. If a great part of the money paid to colonists in wages is to be withdrawn from circulation or from employment—and the “stocking bank” always leads to such a result—then public prosperity and progress will be much less than anticipated.

WE have long been entertaining a hope that our colleagues of the daily press, whose influence with the government is generally recognized, would take up the question of the duties imposed on printing paper, and ask for some modification in the rules imposed during the past year. It is not a question of ordinary business, but one of popular education and progress. To be sure, the tax imposed upon ordinary news paper, the common unfinished article used by the daily press, is not excessive (31½ reis per kilo., or about seven-tenths of a cent per pound) as taxes go in Brazil, but such paper is utterly unfit for books, pamphlets and periodicals, and therefore the higher tax (231 reis per kilo., or 5½ cents per pound) is a heavy burden upon popular education and a serious obstacle to the cultivation of good taste through the use of neatly-printed books. School children are not insensible to the influence of text-books neatly printed on good paper, and it is therefore a serious mistake to impose a tax

which will compel the use of common news paper in books, which are coarsely printed and badly bound in order to bring their cost within the reach of the poorer classes. A good book ought never to be forced upon the world in a cheap, ugly dress, but under existing taxes on paper, printing and binding material it has become impossible to do the work at moderate prices. Under the rules which went into effect on July 1st, 1887, all paper having a calendered or glazed surface which can be written upon, must pay duties as writing paper. As book papers and even the better qualities of ordinary printing paper used for periodicals, are generally calendered and can be written upon (one can even write upon common news paper with a smooth pen), they invariably fall under the unjust classification of writing paper and must pay the excessive tax of 5½ cents a pound. The paper upon which this journal is printed is thus classified as writing paper, and pays a duty of a little over 8 reis or nearly half a cent (actually 44/100) per sheet of eight pages. Including the charges incurred in dispatching, the customs tax amounts to fully one-half a cent, or 10 reis, for each copy of this journal. At the present rate of exchange and cost of the paper, this is equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 77.57 per cent on the warehouse cost in London, or 71.38 per cent on the total cost at the custom house in this city, the above percentages not including warehouse charges, handling (*capatazias*), stamps and dispatcher's fees. With these charges included, the tax would easily reach 75 per cent of the cost on landing here in Rio de Janeiro. It is needless for us to argue that this is an utterly mistaken and unreasonable tax upon an article designed for use in the education and enlightenment of the people. It is a heavy tax on knowledge, a premium on ignorance. It is, moreover, a discriminating tax against the publishing houses established within the empire, for the low duties on books and periodicals enable foreign publishers, with their cheaper labor, cheaper material and better facilities, to deliver printed matter in Brazil at lower prices than those of local printers. Aside from this question of discriminating against Brazilian publishers, the simple question of imposing so heavy a tax on knowledge is one deserving public attention. Are Brazilians willing to have it continued?

THERE seems to be a considerable misapprehension in regard to an editorial in our last issue on the subject of Chinese immigration. We do not care to occupy the position, even through a misunderstanding, of advocating the introduction of Chinese coolies, for the bad results are so certain that nothing but a bitter enmity to this country could justify our advocacy of such a policy. The position which we sought to elucidate was that of the foreign merchant and investor whose interest in Brazil is purely material and is narrowed to the purely material questions of regular crops, the prompt payment of trade and interest obligations and a reasonable security against disorder and restrictions in trade. It is the same mercantile spirit which led Manchester and Liverpool to sympathize so heartily with the slave-holding states during the recent rebellion in the United States, in spite of the settled anti-slavery policy of England and the sympathies of philanthropical Englishmen with the free states. Men's pecuniary interests very often blunt their finer sensibilities and smother every humane sentiment, and it is for this very reason that we wished to caution Brazilians against all possible encouragement in the matter of introducing coolie labor. We shall not make the mistake of accusing merchants and capitalists of

absolute insensibility and indifference in matters of human suffering and amelioration, for, as a rule, they are men of warm hearts and charitable impulses. But in a question like this they will very naturally first consider the security and profitability of their investments and treat the political and social problems of Chinese labor with indifference. These problems are not for them to settle, nor do they disturb themselves with conjectures as to consequences and responsibilities. They desire to continue and extend existing commercial relations, and to feel that their investments and returns are perfectly secure. As long as their trade and investments were made secure by the employment of slave labor, they were content to look upon slavery as a necessary evil and an institution not to be disturbed. This was the secret of the opposition or indifference of foreign merchants and capitalists on the subject of emancipation. And now, when repeatedly told that the freedmen will not work, that the plantations are not being cultivated, that the crops are not being gathered, and that bankruptcy is staring planters in the face, they will very naturally advocate any measure promising to avert these threatened calamities to the one preponderating industry of the country. With the political and social problems involved they have no concern; these are questions to be decided by each nation for itself. If coffee, sugar and tobacco can be produced in Brazil only by slave or coolie labor, then they will advocate the employment of that labor and nothing else. Their private judgment may reject the statement, but their interests will lead them to accept it unhesitatingly. For these reasons we undertook to call attention to the fact that it mattered little to foreign merchants and investors how the crops are cultivated and gathered, providing they are produced and marketed and the recognized commercial and national obligations are promptly met. They would most certainly object to living in a community composed of coolies, negroes, aborigines, European laborers of all classes and conditions, and with all the grades and peculiarities of mixture between these several races, but when this state of affairs exists in a country three thousand miles distant they will in all probability give themselves very little trouble about it. They want coffee, sugar and money; the race mixtures and social problems are matters for Brazil alone to settle.

THE introduction of Chinese coolies into this country is not a new question by any means. Some years since it was the subject of an animated controversy in the newspapers, and a Chinese commissioner even visited Brazil to investigate the subject preparatory to their introduction on an extensive scale. He did not find the prospects at all promising and the enterprise fell through. The discussion, however, fully developed all there was to be said in favor of coolie labor, which related to its cheapness and manageability and its proving a substitute for slave labor; and it also developed all there was to be said against it. We gave at that time our earnest convictions that the importation of Chinese coolies would lead to many serious complications and wrongs. Since that discussion we have found no reason for changing this opinion. Slavery no longer exists, but the slave-holder does exist, impatient of the independence of free labor and thirsting for a new regime of enforced servitude. It will be a physical impossibility to introduce a large number of Chinese coolies into Brazil without reconstituting slavery, with all its horrors and most of its wrongs. There will be no recognized ownership of human toilers, but the law will recognize ownership of contracted service and will permit its

legal transfer, a state of affairs which will make the coolie a bondsman and chattel not a whit better than the slave. He will be driven by overseers like the slave, hounded and fed like the slave, whipped and manacled like the slave, and like him, also, deprived of liberty, civil rights and the privileges of selling his labor to the highest bidder and seeking justice at the hands of the law. The malcontents who can not get along with the freedman are not going to be gentle taskmasters with the coolie. And the slave-holder who buys the services of a coolie for a term of years is going to get all the profit out of the transaction that he can. In the old days of the slave trade, when Africans were so cheap that a year's work would pay for them, it was a common thing for planters to work their slaves to death in two or three years. It was cheaper to buy new slaves than to properly feed, clothe and shelter them. And so it will be with the coolies. This is, of course, a serious implication, but with the records of slavery before us and knowing the state of society in the interior where a planter is never punished for crime, we are fully warranted in predicting cruelties like those practised by the fathers and grand-fathers of the masters of to-day. Then there is the great social problem of a further mixture of races? This in itself is a question of paramount importance. We should like to ask what kind of a race the Brazilians of the future will be? There is now every grade of mixture between the Caucasian, African and Indian, with a sprinkling of Chinese and Moor thrown in. Pure blooded whites are already in a hopeless minority, and with a wholesale importation of coolies this percentage will rapidly grow smaller. With the introduction of Chinese, the immigration of Europeans can no more compete with coolies than with slaves. In a very few years, therefore, the race mixture in this country will be something indescribable. It is time that Brazilians should begin to think of this, to take some pride in race and family. The mixture accomplished and proposed is an offense before God and man, for it is the work of destruction among the original pure-blooded types without the creation of a better composite type. The white man who can deliberately set out to degrade the type of manhood represented by his ancestors, the representatives of the enlightened progress of the day and of a physical beauty and strength unsurpassed by any creation of the Almighty, is guilty of a crime against his nature and against humanity. For a nation composed of such men and their unnatural offspring, there is no honorable place among the enlightened nations of the world, for the man who does not honor himself and his kind can never command the confidence and respect of others.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

**November 5.**—In the Senate Sr. Viatto de Medeiros, the minister of agriculture, and Sr. Avila spoke on the Ceará drought, and the last made a violent attack on the government, charging it with improvidence, and as generally responsible for the drought. He wants reservoirs, not little trifling dams. Senator Avila then called attention to the disorderly conduct of cadets at the military school; to the critical position of planters, etc. There was nothing new in his remarks. Senator Silveira Martins gave his version as an eye-witness of the insubordination of a cadet, whom he considered an invalid rather than a revolutionist, and who was properly sent to the hospital. Senators Visconde de S. Luiz do Maranhão, Marquês de Paranáguá, Visconde de Ouro Preto, Correia and Candido de Oliveira all spoke on the estimates of the department of agriculture; with the exception of Sr. Correia's forcible objection to the introduction of coolies, the speeches had little general interest. In the Chamber, the insubordination of a hysterical cadet occupied some little time and Deputies Maciel, Joaquim Nabuco and the minister of empire spoke. Deputy Araújo Góes occupied the rest of the session in formulating his ideas as to *crédit foncier* banks; the speech was interesting, but the session is already so long.

**November 6.**—In the Senate the minister of agriculture made a long explanation of why the supply of water was so irregular; the city is supplied from various sources, and there is no system by which a scarcity in one section may be supplied by a superabundance in another. Senator Avila made an unnecessarily sharp reply, and charged that the figures furnished by the minister of agriculture were false. Barão de Cotegipe strongly advocated the introduction of Chinese; he fears the influence of foreign immigrants in case of war, and prophesies that S. Paulo is paying for Italian immigrants who will ultimately depart for River Plate countries. Senator Correia defended his opposition to Chinese immigration. The amended estimates of the department of agriculture were finally passed, but there are so many additions that it must come up once more. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

**November 7.**—In the Senate the session was entirely occupied in discussing article by article the estimates of the general revenue, but only a small number were passed in second discussion for lack of a quorum. In the Chamber the session was quite devoid of interest.

**November 8.**—In the Senate Sr. Belisario made a very sensible objection to the proposed reduction on the excise duty on rum; he prefers to grant a drawback on exported spirits. The premier made a somewhat satirical reply, and said high excise did not control drunkenness. Senator Belisario replied and the premier again spoke; in this exchange of observations Sr. Belisario does not appear to have come out best. The opposition continued their policy of speaking on clause by clause of the general revenue estimates but these were passed one by one. Senator Saravá and the minister of agriculture had a small skirmish on the tram company question. Senator Ottoni appears to advocate a division of profits between the tram companies and the government. Senator Saravá, who seems to have the same antagonistic feelings towards the tram companies that Senator Tanay has to Chinese immigrants, reiterated his claim to make these companies contribute handsomely for city improvements. The minister of agriculture thought any possible reduction in the price of passages should revert to the travelling public. Senator Belisario, who had spoken some eight times previously, then proceeded to show how useless it was to authorize the government to convert the debt to that bearing a lower interest; the 5 per cent. *apólices* he had succeeded in advancing to par are at a discount, and how can money be raised at a lower rate? Moreover the foreign loans have an implied contract that interest is not to be reduced. In the Chamber the members amused themselves in passing the *crédit foncier* bank law, without any amendments, and listened to sundry speeches of no interest; the Chamber is awaiting the return of the budget bills from the Senate.

**November 9.**—The decree proroguing the legislative session to the 20th inst. was published. In the Senate the second discussion of the general revenue of the empire was closed, and the general budget was finally passed. There were no speeches made. In the Chamber Deputies Ratinho and Castilho Martins, spoke, the former giving his ideas as to the unsatisfactory condition of the empire, and the second expressing his surprise that the minister of empire did not reply to the preceding speaker. The rest of the session was of no interest and there was no quorum to vote such projects as have finally passed debate.

**November 10.**—In the Senate various bills were passed without observations, but upon the bill to pay the Paraná railway company 350,000 francs, Senator Cantillo de Oliveira was rather violent and accused the government of pusillanimity and condescension, the company being foreign. The minister of foreign affairs explained that the government was persuaded of the justice of the claim. No vote was taken. In the Chamber there was no session.

**November 12.**—In the Senate Sr. Candido de Oliveira presented the project of an electoral law, but at this period of the session there is no chance for its discussion. Visconde de Ouro Preto called upon the minister of agriculture to interfere in the matter of immigration to the province of Minas Geraes, where it appears some rather considerable jobs have been, or are concocting. The minister replied that the matter affected the provincial government, not the general; that immigration to the province of Minas Geraes had been and was occupying the attention of the government and steps would be taken to secure the desideratum. The bill for the payment to the Paraná railway company finally passed, and also the amendments to the estimates of the department of agriculture. In the Chamber Deputies Araújo Góes and Mattoso Camargo spoke on the banks of issue project; the former very much prefers his offered substitute and the latter sees nothing but ruin for the country if the law passes; the speech showed that the deputy knows little of what he was pretending to discuss. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 88 deaths from small pox in Pará between the 1st and 24th ult.

—The October receipts of the Santos *meça de rendas* were 312,645\$460.

—The total receipts in September of the Pará custom-house were 751,618\$314 and at the provincial *recebimento* 183,019\$569.

—The September receipts of the Ypanema iron foundry were 4,494\$037, against 4,413\$215 in the same month of last year.

—The Campinas agricultural station began operations on the 1st inst. under the direction of Dr. F. W. Dafort.

—The *Commercio Campesite* hears a report that the number of public electric lamps in Campos is to be doubled next year.

—A man in Pernambuco 80 years old attempted to commit suicide recently; he said he was entirely too old to live any longer.

—On 31st July the consolidated and floating debt of the province of Sergipe was 1,059,377\$298. There is only one hope for the province; raise a foreign loan.

—The second election in the 14th district of Minas Geraes to fill a vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies, has resulted in the choice of the republican candidate.

—The *Diário Popular*, of S. Paulo, celebrated its fourth birthday on the 8th inst. and was the recipient of many compliments from friends and colleagues.

—The office of Barão de Santa Helena in Juiz de Fora was broken into on the 9th inst. and robbed of a gold watch and chain, a gold pocket knife, and some ninety odd mil reis in gold and silver.

—Santos also has been invaded by the Sunday-closing fever, and many business houses have resolved to close their doors on that day. One by one the time-honored customs and institutions of Brazil are being swept away.

—The October receipts of the São Paulo post-office were 13,662\$140 for the city and 34,432\$590 for the rest of the province, against 12,113\$450 and 28,289\$900 respectively in the same month of last year.

—The October receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 28,131\$862, of which 5,695\$389 from imports and 19,245\$534 from exports. The receipts in the same month of last year were 32,799\$774. The *meça de rendas* receipts for the same month were 24,585\$177.

—Complaints have been made that the immigrants' *hospedaria* at Juiz de Fora is not yet up to the demands made upon it. Some 600 immigrants arrived there a few days since and found preparations for only 400. The balance had to "camp out" as best they could.

—The September exports from the province of Pará were valued at 2,199,730\$167, of which 1,913,884\$875 (1,121,886 kilos) consisted of rubber. In the same month the Amazonas exports passing through Pará were valued at 348,872\$660, of which 337,712\$720 (197,968 kilos) were of rubber.

—On the 30th September last the floating debt of the province of Maranhão amounted to 265,136\$800, and the president had decided to issue 5 per cent. bonds for 266,000\$ of a nominal value of 100\$ and 20\$ in settlement of the same. A species of forest loan this appears to be.

—The São Paulo police appear to have captured in Santos, one of the men engaged in flooding that province with counterfeit 200\$ notes. The man arrested is a Sr. Joaquim Antunes dos Santos, and he was the party who paid 4,200\$ to the cattle drover recently arrested in Franca.

—A petition from dwellers at Fernando de Noronha, the penal settlement, published in Pernambuco journals and dated on the 18th ult., is addressed to the president of the province and states that unless prompt measures are taken a famine is likely to occur on the island.

—The new "predial tax" list in São Paulo shows a total of 8,753 buildings in that city and 256 now under construction. Of the buildings 6,966 are of one story, 624 story and a-half, 563 two stories and 16 three stories. The tax valuation of these properties aggregates 4,278,964\$000, and the tax with its surtax are assessed at 357,234\$425.

—The disappearance of a man of social position and means in the province of S. Paulo has created some excitement there. The party in question was seen on the 10th ult. at S. Carlos de Pádua, and is known to have arrived at S. Paulo, since when nothing has been heard of him. He is supposed to have had in his possession a considerable sum in money.

—The Brazilian navigation company which is running steamers from Pará to Manaus, on the Amazon, wants to borrow 120,000\$ from the province of Amazonas, with which to acquire two new steamers. If the company is not doing well enough to obtain credit through regular channels, the province of Amazonas will do well to decline the business altogether.

—The Bahia foundlings' hospital has a total of 287 children.

—The October receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted to 118,987\$038.

—The drought continues in Ceará, each day increasing the sufferings of the people.

—The October receipts of the *meça de rendas* at Pelotas were, general 31,411\$428, provincial 17,208\$544.

—The October receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 185,630\$513, against 213,057\$083 in the same month of last year.

—The reports from Parahyba do Norte in regard to the drought are very gloomy. Another *secca* like that of 1877-79 is feared.

—An attack on the Jews recently occurred at Paraitinos, province of Amazonas, which has been made the subject of a police inquiry.

—A new credit of 20,000\$ has been opened in Ceará for the continuation of various public works designed for the relief of the people of that province.

—An exchange says that the good people of Itá, S. Paulo, ate 152 pigs in a month, and only 95 huddocks. There is little use in criticising tastes, but the Hebrew element must be wailing in Itá.

—Has it ever occurred to the government and people of Ceará that artesian wells might be used to mitigate the severity of the drought? And also that tree-planting might be used to modify the climate of that drought-stricken region?

—The recent inundations along the Rio Uruguay, in Rio Grande do Sul, have caused great damage and considerable loss of life. A number of people were rescued from the flood by boats. Public assistance is being given to the poor people who have been rendered homeless by the inundations.

—Bahia journals state that on the 4th inst. a large meteorite was seen at Ilhéus, and other places. It seems possible that the transportation of the Beadeiro meteorite has disturbed the system, and that this newcomer has arrived to inquire into the reasons for removal. Or, perhaps, it wants to come to Rio and enjoy a manifestation.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 20th publishes an item that appears reassuring. The provincial authorities of Rio Grande do Norte propose to relieve direct foreign imports from the provincial tax of 3 per cent. levied on goods received from other provinces of the empire. It is somewhat amusing to see legislation against home manufactures, but Brazil is full of such anomalies.

—The São Paulo newspapers have recently published charges against an unnamed resident of that city, a lawyer, ex-provincial deputy and man of recognized social position, in the effect that he has been guilty of incest with a young daughter during four years past. Two children have been born, killed and buried secretly. Care has been taken not to mention the wretch's name for fear of hurting his feelings.

—Among the recent graduates at the Pernambuco law school were two young ladies, the first to win honors of this character in Brazil. Their names are D. Maria Piagoso and D. Maria Coelho da Silva, both natives of Pernambuco. Another young lady is attending the school, and, like the two above-mentioned graduates, will in good time be made a "bacharel in juridical and social sciences."

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 1st gives an amusing account of how a judge at a place called Iguaçu, province of Ceará, tried to convince a jury. He, the judge, wanted a certain answer made to one of the questions submitted, but the jury, after being locked up five times, refused. So the judge sent for his hummock and camped in the courtroom, locking up the jurors again. The court lasted until daylight, when judge and jury went home. It is added that the unique judge will be prosecuted.

—The recent attack upon two professors of the São Paulo law school by a student, who threw a dynamite bomb at their feet, is rapidly developing into a grand farce. The student, Mansueto Andrade, made his escape, and has not been captured. He employed a lawyer, however, who first published an attempt at explanation in the daily press, and then cited one of the professors, Conego Manoel Vicente, to appear and be examined as to his sanity. The priest has thus far refused three citations, alleging that a criminal at large can not employ any such legal recourse.

—On the 4th inst. some officers and sailors of the British gunboat *Rifleman* went ashore at Cape Frio, where the vessel had been anchored since the 31st ult., but when they returned a young machinist named Thomas Darley was missing. On the 8th the body of the unfortunate young man was thrown up by the sea on the Tupy beach, and his neck was found to have been dislocated. A police investigation is being made into the matter, but thus far without determining whether the unfortunate young man's death was caused by an accident, or by criminal violence.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Paulistas are expecting the arrival of 12,000 immigrants this month.

—The October receipts of the Macaé, Alaguan, custom house amounted to 127,662\$366.

—The October receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco, compared with last year, were as follows:

	1888	1887
Sugar..... bags	237,169	249,487
Cotton..... sacks	17,488	23,692

—The election in the 14th district of Minas appears to have been between Aristides, a republican, and Ulysses, a conservative. Ulysses succeeded in winning second place in the contest. All the rest of the Greeks looked on sympathetically.

—A provincial exchange of last month says that "the winter has been very rigorous in the Alabama region, United States." Our colleague is dealing in very odd news, or else his knowledge of the seasons in the United States is getting somewhat mixed.

—A number of Minas Gerais planters published a statement in the *Praia de Minas* on the 6th inst. to the effect that they had been unable to obtain colonists at Juiz de Fora because the administration of the *hospedaria* will not permit them to enter that institution nor negotiate personally with the immigrants, and because the business is a gross speculation and no one but interested parties can obtain any benefit from it.

—A graduate of the São Paulo law school has just declined to take the oath on the ground of being an "atheist," but he received his degree all the same. The student in charge of the school explains that had the young man been a "non-Catholic" [i.e., a Protestant] or a "republican," he would have been obliged to take the oath in order to get his degree, but being an "atheist" the way was clear. If that oath is not abolished soon, some of these learned gentlemen will get hopelessly tangled in their own sophistry.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—We see that accidents are still occurring in the train lines of this city. How about those life protectors?

—The Mogy-mirim tramway company was definitely organized on the 4th inst. with Luiz Mathias Maylasky as president.

—The extension of the Leopoldina railway to Macaé, province of Rio de Janeiro, was duly inaugurated on the 3rd inst.

—The August receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 85,547\$990 and the expenses 31,293\$850, showing a net surplus of 52,254\$040.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 6th reports a rumor that Visconde de Figueiredo and Mr. Snell are to buy the Campos and Carangola railway.

—The October traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 433,974\$751, of which 85,618\$170 from passengers and 310,261\$667 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—At a meeting of the S. Carlos do Pinhal shareholders on the 4th inst. it was resolved to increase the capital of the company to 7,000,000\$, to prolong the line to Jambú, and to build diverse branches.

—It is announced that the Macaé and Campos line is about to contract an extension of the S. Antonio de Pinhal road to the parish of Lage, Picolé, running north-easterly toward the Carangola line.

—The Morgana directory has offered to issue excursion tickets to the Cahals springs, good for 40 days, at reduced prices, if the bath-house company will make a reduction in the excessive charges now made for thermal baths.

—The July receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 54,494\$910 and the expenses to 33,024\$301, leaving a balance of 21,470\$609. On the Itié branch the receipts were 19,533\$226 and the expenses 14,883\$799, leaving a balance of 8,649\$421.

—The floods in Rio Grande do Sul on the 26th and 28th ult. washed away the road-bed of the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana line in two places, at Estiva and Arroio do Sô. Traffic was not only interrupted, but for a time even the transfer of passengers was impossible.

—A discussion of the projected Pacific railway through central Brazil is far from necessary as yet. It would be quite as important to discuss the Helper scheme for a railway from Cape Horn to Bering's Straits. Freight carriage and passenger travel will continue to seek the cheapest and easiest routes, and as the ocean still meets the first requirement and the shorter line from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso the second, the traffic between Europe and Chili will probably remain with them even if a central Brazilian line is constructed.

—Cancelled treasury notes to an aggregate value of 10,575,542\$500 were cremated on the 5th.

—The inauguration of the exposition of articles destined to the Paris show next year is marked for December 1st.

—The minister of marine has appointed a commission to sit on the Armstrong turret gun which recently exploded on the *Aquidaban*.

—Another legislative prorogation—this time to the 20th inst. The contest between legislator and time is getting decidedly interesting, but time will probably win.

—Elegant testimonials were presented to Premier João Alfredo and Deputy Joaquim Nabuco on the 10th inst. by a commission representing the Portuguese residents of Pernambuco.

—A somewhat ominous sign is reported. The minister of finance is said to have filled all vacant clerkships in his department. This has sometimes been a forerunner of a change of ministry.

—Why in the world is that kiosk placed at the corner of the D. Pedro II theatre? It will cause all sorts of trouble on opera nights, and is absolutely unnecessary, besides being an eye-sore.

—O Paiz of the 11th says that a ward-inspector, a bailiff and the orderly of the police sub-delegate of one of the districts of Engenho Novo, in the suburbs of this city, went chicken-stealing, but were discovered. They escaped, leaving their plunder behind them.

—The 1st delegate of police has reported in favor of prosecuting the "hook-makers" who have been selling fractions of pounds not in their possession and then availing themselves of it. It is to be feared that such severity will greatly discourage this most prosperous of Brazilian national industries.

—More than one-half of the ships on the Rna do Ovidor are now closed on Sundays, and the clerks may be found at all the places of amusement enjoying their newly-acquired privileges. It is to be earnestly hoped that the shops still kept open will lose no time in following this good example.

—When a company starts out with a capital insufficient for the purposes indicated, and with the declared purpose of making up the deficiency by borrowing, there is certainly something out of joint in the state of Denmark. Such a prospectus would be a novelty on Lombard Street.

—There have been sundry cases of child-stealing here lately. On the 11th inst. one of the secondhands exercising his profession carried off a boy, about a year old, from a nurse near the Gloria; he was seen and pursued, but, abandoning the child, succeeded in making his escape.

—A street fight took place between a Frenchman and several Brazilians a few nights since, over an alleged insulting remark by the former about Brazilians and Portuguese. As the celebrated Jura Reis was concerned, it is probable the Frenchman had abundant cause for an opinion.

—President Cleveland's recent message has attracted attention in France. French newspapers are busy explaining to their readers that Canada is a large body of water filled with valuable fish, and that the quarrel turns upon the ownership of Three Mile Limit, an island which lies near the mouth of River Montreal. —*Exchange*. —May the saints preserve us!

—It would appear that the military carrels who have recently been cheering for Lopes Trovão, are the very same patriotic young men who welcomed the Emperor a short time ago by stretching a huge banner on the side of the Sugar Loaf on the morning of his return. We trust our Brazilian friends will not accuse us of being unnecessarily severe if we characterize such conduct as slightly fickle.

—The *Epoca* of Rosário has unquestionably been "crowded" a little by some of his gas bills, for he bitterly exclaims: "God rested on the seventh day, but the *biggest* invented Saturday to molest humanity with their collectors." But the all-wise Father was not unmindful of his Spanish and Portuguese-American children, for he gave them *amanhã* for the payment of these welcome bills!

—On the 9th inst. the minister of justice addressed a sharp dispatch to the presidents of provinces warning police officials of the penalties they incur in impressing men for service in the army. There appears to have been something very wrong in this matter, for recruits are again and again discharged for valid reasons after they are received at the various headquarters.

—A cricket match was played in Pernambuco on the 12th between a local team and the officers of the corvette *Ruby*. The match took place in the stadium of Sant'Anna and excited the greatest interest, bullets being posted at the Praça showing the progress of the game. The match was won by the Pernambucanos by an innings and 43 runs. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Western & Brazilian Co. for the news.

—Sr. Alfredo Sergio Teixeira de Macedo, Brazilian minister at St. Petersburg, left for Europe on the *Ochloque* on the 10th inst.

—The total coinage of silver at our Mint in October amounted to 252,062\$, inclusive of the sum belonging to the Treasury.

—The international marine conference, to secure the greater safety of life and property at sea, meets at Washington on April 17th, 1889.

—"Contusion of the metastern phalangina left articulation, and atrophic sclerosis of the liver" was required to kill a man who was buried on the 3rd inst. Some people die hard.

—The heavy guns of the ironclad *Aquidaban* do not seem to have been intended for shooting. The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 7th says one of them was used up after ten shots. They must be "quakers."

—The Senate has voted to impose a tax of 30\$ on each tramcar of the Botanical Garden and S. Christóvão companies, and 15\$ on each belonging to the other city companies. This looks a little excessive.

—Experiments made here on a small scale seem to show that the cultivation of ransie may succeed. If it does, we can all go around wearing clothes that look like silk and can be dyed, like Joseph's coat, "with many colors."

—A prisoner was recently taken before one of Rio's police officials, and in the innocence of his heart offered him 20\$ to let him off. The bribe does not seem to have been sufficient, for the prisoner was "sent back."

—We have noticed that lads here are examined in religion. What does this mean? Can the *Padre Novo* and the *Credo* suffice, or must the youngsters learn how to sever mass, and ring a bell under the priest's petitions?

—The local editor is extremely obliged for the suggestion that his items lack salt. He does not envy over all sorts of sangers every day, sleeps well, and would rather growl than sing. "Hellard ladies," although these may were the "trews," now-a-days.

—Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this capital, is leaving for home on the str. *France*. United States Consul General H. Clay Armstrong is left in charge of the Legation during Mr. Jarvis' absence.

—O Paiz of the 10th says that a British squadron arrived at Pernambuco on the 9th and fired the usual salutes, which were not returned by the fort in want of powder. The commandant of the fort might have waved his pocket handkerchief, and perhaps he did.

—Senator Soares has presented an amendment to the Senate through which the destruction of the *mangue* will be prevented. It does one good to see how happy our esteemed friend, Sr. Pedro Caldeira, appears; he will not even speak to his English-speaking colleagues any more.

—Senator Avila has been experimenting with his gas meter, and he finds that there is too much water in it. We could have told him to let out the water years ago; it is an aged and well known trick of the gas companies all over the world. Perhaps Rio Grande senators never heard of it.

—On the 5th inst. the minister of justice asked the minister of foreign affairs to take steps to prevent the importation of foreign mendicants. Possibly the minister is nervous lest the whole planting industry come down on him for food and lodging, and apprehends the result of foreign competition.

—The racing clubs are to contribute 1,000\$ for each meeting to help support Sr. Ferreira Vianna's philanthropic asylums. The Senate passed the amendment in second reading; and then passed an authorization for our municipal chamber to borrow 5,000,000\$ at 4 per cent. per annum to re-pave the streets of this capital.

—The *Commercio Campista* will kindly permit us to state that we always give credit for anything translated literally from our colleagues, and also for information which has been obtained through special efforts. For general news obtained through local and provincial journals, which we are compelled to translate, re-write and condense, we do not consider that special credit is due, as it will be equivalent to giving another the credit for our own work. Of course we are glad to have our colleagues use our own columns in the same way.

—It appears from the Barão de Teffé's dispatch to the minister of marine, dated in Salzburg on the 27th September, that he could not help assisting at the meeting of the International Congress of Geodesy; the Emperor had promised that Brazil would be represented, and how could the Barão go back on the imperial word? In addition to that it gave the Barão a chance to speak in two languages, and to tell what his hydrographic department has done, and what his transit of Venus commission did. It is a very pleasing thing to know that we have so eminent a man in our little scientific world.

—There were 6,088 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of October, and 613 passed through *en route* for Santos.

—The hegans asylum now contains 344 inmates, of which 171 are males, including 7 boys, and 173 females, including 6 girls.

—What is the government going to do about the reclamations against the incensed taxes on industries and professions? Is there no possible relief in Brazil against oppressive taxation?

—We see by some of the Havas telegrams that Hill has been elected governor of Philadelphia. It is a hard blow for the Quakers, but they ought to have known better.

—A telegram from Curitiba, Paraná, published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 13th, says that important contracts for supplying timber to the River Plate markets had been signed there. The proposed abolition of the export duty on timber is stated to have been the cause of the movement.

—About 60 of the horses recently received here from the River Plate for the mounted police were rejected. It is not impossible that some of them may figure on the streets as choice riding and carriage horses. Such happenings are sometimes whispy at best.

—On the 9th inst., at 1 p. m. a Frenchman named Baranchi had a dispute with boatmen at the Praia dos Mineiros and was beaten over the head with an oar. He died shortly afterwards at the Misericórdia hospital. A funeral march in broad daylight with any number of spectators!

—A decree dated on the 3rd inst. grants permission to Tito Livio Martins to explore petroleum and other minerals in the municipality of Tatamy in the province of S. Paulo. Let us hope that Titus Livius will "strike oil"; we have a lively remembrance of why we wished his namesake's grave might be defiled.

—The first appearance of the Brazilian flag in Australian waters has not been a success. Telegrams made public here on the 8th announced that the ship *Redemptora*, which sailed hence in August, had put into Freemantle in distress, and that the cargo of wheat the vessel was sent to fetch was already en route by other conveyances.

—Every suggestion to increase the revenue of the country is worthy of consideration. Why not make senators and deputies pay for their revised speeches? It is astonishing how much that little Napoleon of finance, Sr. Bellavario, can squeeze into half-a-dozen lines, and how awfully diffusive he is when he chooses to be on the very same question.

—On the 6th inst., the Senate adopted the amendment of Barão de Cotegipe to the appropriation of 10,000,000\$ for immigration purposes, to the effect that the assistance shall be granted to all immigrants irrespective of race or nationality. This is designed to assist the movement in favor of Chinese coolies, which will now enjoy the same assistance as Europeans.

—We hear that some fine speculations are going on in the war department over the importation of cavalry horses from the River Plate. Horses that cost 70\$ to 80\$ each are made to cost the government 200\$; and then when a brand wants one or two specially good ones, they are formally condemned and sold for a song to him. It is surprising that Senator Avila has not got after these patriotic speculators.

—The minister of finance on the 8th authorized the Mint to strike off two gold medals, 50 of silver and 500 of bronze copper, on one side of which is to be the effigy of the Princess Imperial, and on the other the inscription "Law of May 13th 1888." The Historical and Geographical Institute is also to have its name on the medals, and is going to pay for them. Only two gold medals for all the journalists that advocated abolitionism from the first!

—On the 4th inst. the minister of war, while visiting the military academy at Praia Vermelha, was thunder-struck at having a cadet's sword thrown at his feet. The friends of the cadet explain matters by saying that he is subject to hysterical attacks, which appear to make him irresponsible at times but never unfit for military service. The cadets have recently surprised the commandant also by giving cheers for Lopes Trovão—the republican idol of the street boys. The state of discipline at the military academy is full of hope for the future of Brazil!

—Mme. Patti has consented to revisit South America next season, but has raised her honorarium. This year she received \$5,000 a performance, next spring she is to have \$6,250. This her thirty representations next year will bring her close upon \$200,000. Following *la diva's* example, Signor Taniguchi, who received \$150,000 or thereabouts for his season's work in South America, has demanded for his spring campaign \$200,000. What is more wonderful than all this, however, is that Taniguchi is to be paid for half a dozen performances at the San Carlo Theatre in Naples \$1,600 a performance. When Italy has to submit to such terms from a tenor, what hope have other lands to escape spoliation? —New Orleans *Times Democrat*.

## DIED.

WILSON. — At 104 Priory, West Hampstead, London, on September 28th, WILLIAM WILSON, late of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, aged 71. R. I. P.









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Nov. 15	Neva	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 20	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo
" 29	Tamar	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
Dec. 4	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

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*Galicia* " do do " 21th  
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